

CONSIDERATIONS

1551

ON THE

C A S E

OF THE

BAKERS in *DUBLIN*.

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By a C I T I Z E N.



D U B L I N:

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CONSIDERATIONS

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CASE

OF THE



THE CITY OF



DUBLIN

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CONSIDERATIONS, &c.

TH E Assize of Bread was rated in *England* by Statute in the 5th *Hen. III.* and from that Time, 'till the 8th Year of *Queen Anne* there, and the First of the present King here, no other Statute was made for settling the Assize. During this Period, the Assize was settled by the Clerks of the Markets, and the Juries of *Leets* : And the Breaches of it were punished by these Courts, by Chief Magistrates, and the Justices of Peace in Sessions.

In *Dublin*, the Office of Clerk of the Market hath been granted to the City by their Charters, and it is in the Person of the Mayor, though under a distinct Oath of Office.

The Bakers are a Fraternity of great Antiquity, subsisting on their old Charters. In King *James* the Second's Time, upon the Dissolution of the City Charter, there was a new one granted to the Bakers, dated 14th May, 4th *Jac.* 2d. But this is void by the *English* Act of the 1. *W.* and *M.* Chap. 9. — I see, by the Journals of the House of Commons in 1698, an Address voted to the Lords Justices, to order a *Scire Facias* or *Quo Warranto*, to void the Bakers Charter, and praying that no Charter should be granted to Brewers, Bakers, or Butchers, ex-

clusive of others of the same Trade. But, I don't find, whether such *Quo Warranto* was brought, or whether there were any Proceedings to this Purpose. In the same Parliament, a Committee was appointed to inquire into the Assize, and the Affair of the Bread; but before the Report was brought in, there was an End put to the Sessions.

THE regulating the Assize of Bread in *Dublin* was part of the Duty of the Lord Mayor, as Clerk of the Market; and from about the Year 1652, the Allowance of the Bakers was six Shillings in the Quarter.

IN 1670 and 1671, (in the Governments of the Lord *Berkely*, and the Earl of *Essex*) the Bakers applied to the Government and Privy Council, to have the Allowance enlarged; And, there was an additional Allowance of 4 Shillings ordered them; but this was only for a Time. And soon afterwards in the Government of the first Duke of *Ormond*, (about 1682) a like Application was made to him and the Privy Council; and the Matter being referred to the Judges, they directed that Sir *Humphry Jervis*, the then Lord Mayor, should cause a Tryal to be made of three Quarters of Wheat: The result of which Tryal being reported by the Lord Mayor, the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council ordered, that an additional Allowance of four Shillings in the Quarter should be granted to the Bakers.

IN the Year 1694, Alderman *George Blackball*, then Lord Mayor, made the present Table of Affize for Bread, with the Allowance of 6 Shillings on the Quarter. The Calculation was made at that Time in Troy Weight; which in the Year 1723, when Alderman *John Porter* was Lord Mayor, was changed into Averdupois Weight; but this was only for the Convenience of a better Measure, the real Weight of the Bread continued the same, and the Allowance to the Baker was no more than 6 Shillings on the Quarter, from making this Table 'till about the Year 1729 or 1730. Nor can I find that there was any Application made by the Bakers during that Period of Time, for an Addition to their Allowance.

The Principle on which the Table is made, is this (*viz.*) That a given Quantity of Corn shall, when made into Bread, bring as much Money to the Baker as shall repay him the original Price of the Corn; and also besides that, give him a Profit at the Rate of so much on the Quarter, as an Allowance for his Expences, Pains, and Livelihood. All the Laws on this Subject go on a Supposition that the Baker's Allowance is his only Profit: but from Defects in these Laws the contrary

The Bakers alledge it was 6 Shillings in Summer, and 8s. in Winter; but I am assured it was but 6s. throughout the Year. And indeed so their Cases in 1731 and 1733 set it out, without making any such Distinction.

contrary is certainly the Case, as will be shewn hereafter.

A Distinction had been, Time out of Mind, made between the Bakers who were free of the Corporation, and those who were not so; the Allowance of the latter being less: and this was called the Foreign Bakers Assize. It was Two Shillings *per* Quarter less than that of the Free Baker. This obliged All who baked for Sale, to become free of the Corporation, or to pay Quarterage. Alderman *Blackball* laid it aside; and the House of Commons in 1698 voted that all Bakers should be at Liberty to bake without paying Quarterage. From this Time it has been only resumed and laid on occasionally 'till about the Year 1741; since which Time it has not been used at all. I do suppose that the occasional Use of this Assize, together with the Baker's Practice of buying by *beaped* Barrels, was the Reason of their being so quiet, that we hear of no publick Applications made by them from Alderman *Blackball's* Time 'till 1729.

In the first Year of his present Majesty, the Act passed for regulating the Assize. It established this Table with the Allowance of 6 Shillings, and gave a discretionary Power to the Lord Mayor and six Aldermen of the City of *Dublin*, and to the Seneschals, and Magistrates, within their respective Jurisdictions, to increase the Allowance to the Bakers, as they should judge necessary.

THE

THE Bakers, as is before mentioned, had made a Practice in buying their Corn, of agreeing to have some Quantity given to them above the lawful Measure; this was to the Disadvantage of the Farmer, and contrary to the Acts of 12 *Eliz.* and 7. *Will. III.* and therefore an Act passed this same Sessions (1. *Geo.* 2. Chap. 10.) to prohibit this Practice for the future, and to oblige them to buy by *Strike Measure*.

AFTER passing of these Statutes, the Bakers, in Lord *Carteret's* Government, about 1729 or 1730, made an Application to the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, complaining that the Allowance was too small: they were referred to the Prime Serjeant, Attorney, and Solicitor General, who reported that the Lord Mayor was not confined to the Allowance by the Act; and that in an Affair of such general Concern, it would be proper for the Government and Privy Council to recommend the Baker's Case to him. Hereupon the Lord Mayor caused Tryals to be made, and granted the Bakers an additional Allowance of 4 Shillings; but this Addition was continued but for a few Weeks.

In the Mayoralty of Alderman *Nuttal* (in the Year 1734) the Bakers applied to the Lord Mayor for an additional Allowance. They printed their Case, and set forth as Hardships, that the Table of Assize was made on the Cast of *English* Grain, which is of a thinner Rind, and produces

duces more Flower, than the Grain of *Ireland*: And in another Case published soon after, they alledged the Difficulties laid on them by the *Strike Barrell*, which was three Stone and upwards less than the old Measure, by which they had bought when the Affize was set. When this last Case was printed, in the Year 1732, they applied to Alderman *Humphrey French* (then Lord Mayor) and he gave them an additional Allowance of two Shillings in the Quarter.

In the 7th of his present Majesty, Application was made to Parliament to have this Matter regulated by another Law. The Bakers were fully heard, and Experiments were made before a Committee of the House of Commons. The Bakers proposed a new Table of Affize, made, as they said, all on *Irish* Corn, and on Weight. The Result of the whole Proceeding was, that the old Table was continued the Allowance to the Baker made Eight Shillings, with the like Power to the Lord Mayor and Six Aldermen, and to the Seneschals and Magistrates to enlarge it: And all Corn was to be sold by Weight. Which last Provision of selling by Weight was expressly desired by the Bakers, as appears by their printed Case in 1734, and in reality, it gave them as much as the *Heaped Barrell*.

Thus Matters rested till about 1746, when the Bakers again applied to Parliament, in order to get their new Table of Affize established. They pretended that the subsisting Table was
 taken

taken from the *English* Act, passed in the 9th Year of Queen *Ann.* The foregoing History of the Table shews this Allegation to be untrue ; although from the Tables being very nearly the same, 'tis evident that both were made from the same kind of Corn, *i. e.* equally good : But whether *that* used for the *Irish* Table was *English* Corn, or *Irish*, which produced as much, does not appear. They alledged also, that the Allowance was not equal, for that their Profits were much less upon the Household than upon the White and Wheaten Bread ; and that upwards of Ten Thousand Loaves of the former were consumed for one of the latter.

It is to be observed, that the Act of the first of his present Majesty, ordered the Magistrate in striking the Assize, to have Respect to the Price of the Grain, Meal, or *Flower*, † whereof the Bread

* The White Loaf is one Half, and the Wheaten Three Quarters, of the Household ; and 'tis certain, the Baker's Gain is much greater on the two first Kinds than on the last ; But this Assertion of the Proportions is absolutely incredible. The Act. (1 *Geo.* II.) takes Notice, that of late the Bakers had not made a sufficient Quantity of Household, and then enacts, That they shall make the same Quantity of Household as of Wheaten. This Proportion has not been varied by the subsequent Laws ; can it therefore be believed that the Bakers will bake 10,000 Household Loaves to 1 of Wheaten, to their evident Loss, when the Law only obliges them to bake one ?

† In the several Acts of Parliament, and throughout this Paper, Flower is considered as distinct from Meal. By Flower is meant the fine Flower, or *firsts* and *seconds* : This is only fit for the White Bread ; there must be some coarser Flower mixed with it for Wheaten ; and for Household there must be *firsts*, *seconds* and *thirds*, and some of the Bran, which last Mixture is properly Meal. It is necessary to keep
this

Bread was made ; but there not being sufficient Provisions for the bringing of the Flower into the Assize, and enforcing just and perfect Returns of it, especially *that* imported, nor of the imported Corn or Meal ; and the Act not having fixed a determined Measure between the Flower and the Quarter of Corn ; neither the Flower nor imported Corn were brought into the Assize, unless the Bakers thought proper to have Returns made when the Price was high, in order to raise the Assize.

THINGS standing thus, the Matter was considered in Parliament in the 19th Year of his present Majesty, and an Act passed to give the Bakers one Shilling *per* Quarter Allowance on Household Bread : And Powers, tho' inadequate, were given to Magistrates to enforce the Returns of Flower, Corn, and Meal, when imported ; and in order to take the Flower into the Assize, three hundred and a half of Flower was rated as equal to a Quarter of Corn : This was a Law only for two Years.

HEREUPON the Flower was brought into the Assize. But the Mischief of this Law was, that the Measure for the Flower was unequal by a Seventh Part at least, three hundred of Flower being

more this Distinction in mind in all Considerations of the baking Trade. It is also a very material Distinction with Regard to the Duties on Importation. Meal of Wheat is not charged by the Act of Excise, but it is liable to 6*d.* a Barrel under the Act of Customs : The Act 1st Geo. II. Chap. 6, charges Flower of Meal of Wheat, with 6*d.* *per* hundred Custom, and as much Excise.

more than equal to a Quarter of Corn; and consequently the additional half hundred was really not brought into the Assize, though the Price of the three and a half hundred being returned as the Price of the Quarter might raise the Middle Price of the Market. This unequal Measure made it the Baker's Interest to buy Flower instead of Corn.* This Matter was understood in the Parliament

* To explain this more fully—By Experiments of the best Mills of the Kingdom, only 3 hundred Weight of *firsts* and *seconds* can be produced from 40 Stone of Wheat, and perhaps there are not three Mills in the Kingdom, which can produce so much. And as this Flower is for white Bread, the Bakers Profit on 3 hundred of it, is greater than the Law supposes him to make of a Quarter of Corn, out of which, he is to make White, Wheaten, and Household Bread; for Instance,

Suppose the middle Price of Wheat, exclusive of any Allowance, to be 1 l. 11 s. per Quarter, and Flower 10 s. 4 d. per hundred, then the Price of 3 hundred of Flower, is equal to the Price of the Quarter of Corn.

The Assize being struck, with the Allowance of 8 s. on White and Wheaten, and 9 s. on the Household, the Bakers Profit will stand thus on his Corn. According to the Experiments hereafter mentioned, he will have of Sixpenny Loaves.

White	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Wheaten	21.9	
Household	48	
Which amount to		£. s. d.
Besides, Bran worth		2 8 8
		1 6
		Total 2 10 2

So that here the Baker has 10 s. 2d a Quarter above his Allowance,

But the Baker baking his 3 hundred of Flower into white Bread has 113. Sixpenny Loaves.

Which amount to

 2 16 6

So he gains above his Allowance

 17 6

Consequently

liament in 1749. And in the Bill for continuing the Act of the 19th, the Matter was set right, and the Measure reduced to *three hundred*. The Bill was altered in this particular elsewhere; and upon it's return, thrown out of the House of Commons; by which Means all the Acts relating to the Assize of Bread (except the First of his present Majesty) expired on the rising of the last Sessions.

THERE was an Attempt to have the Act of the 19th, considered as a perpetual Law. But the Seneschal of one of the adjacent Liberties, being of Opinion that it was expired, and three Lawyers of Eminence concurring in Opinion with him, that Scheme was waived. The Lord Mayor gave the full Allowance of the expired Law, but did not take the Flower into the Assize. The Seneschal struck an Assize for his Liberty, on the Act of the First of his present Majesty, and gave only *six Shillings* Allowance.

Consequently, if rating 3 Hhds. of Flower, as equal to a Quarter of Corn, he gains so much above his Allowance; his Gain must be greater in proportion, when 'tis rated at 3 Hds. and an half, on which he gains 19 s. 5d.

This half hundred is really not brought into the Assize for the Consumption, though it is brought in for enhancing the middle Price of the Market: For Example, suppose the middle Price of Grain wou'd be one pound eleven Shillings, and that the Baker returns the Flower which he buys at 10 s. 4 d. per hundred, 3 Hhds. bring rated equal to a Quarter, the middle Price of the Market will not be affected: But when 3 Hhds. & an half is the Measure, he then returns as the Price of his Quarter of Flower, 1l. 16s. 2d. which is an higher Price by 5s. 2d. And of Consequence, this must, if there be any Quantity of it, raise the middle Price of the whole Market.

UNDER

UNDER these Circumstances, the Bakers apply at present to have their new Tables of Affize established, alledging the Reasons that they formerly offered; and that the Price of Provisions having risen, they cannot gain an honest livelihood.

WITH regard to the Increase of their Expences, it appears by their printed Cases not to be considerable. In 1731, they reckoned their Expence of baking one Quarter of Wheat to be 5 Shillings and 2 Pence. In the Case they printed in 1746; and also, in that they printed the other Day, they reckon it but 5 Shillings and 7 Pence. I am inclined to think, they may have mistaken in some of their Estimates; for within these last 20 Years, Provisions and other Necessaries are grown much dearer. But, when this Matter comes to be considered, it will appear that the Profit of the Baking Trade is much greater than is apprehended.

THE Table supposes, that a Quarter, or 40 Stone of Wheat, baked into Household Bread, will produce within 4 Pounds of 40 Stone of such Bread at least: For if One Shilling gives the 12 Penny Household Loaf, the Middle Price of the Quarter, with the Allowance, will give 39 Stone 10 Pounds as the Produce of the Quarter of Wheat in Household Bread.

THIS the Bakers answer, by saying, that the
Table

Table was calculated on Experiments made on *English* Corn only ; and by saying it was calculated on the *heaped* Barrel. But this last Assertion is not probable ; for the *heaped* Barrel was never a legal Measure. The Act of 12 *Elizabeth* had settled the Standard of Corn Measures ; so it must be presumed the Magistrate went according to Law, in this Particular. And as to the Difference of the Casts of the *English* Corn sent here, and the *Irish*, I am assured it is very inconsiderable, if any at all : Nay, I have been told, it is often in Favour of the *Irish*.

BUT the Quantity of Household Bread is near what comes out on the Tables. Forty Stone of Wheat drest for the three Kinds of Bread, after deducting Toll, Loss in drying, and Waste in dressing, give Twenty-nine Stone of neat Meal, and 106 Pound of Bran : * This Quantity, supposing it all made into Household Bread, will produce Thirty-nine Stone two Pounds of Bread : but being drest for the three Kinds, there is not so much of the Bran left in, as if it were drest for Household only ; so that we may safely conclude, that the Quantity of Household Bread in a Quarter is nearly as the Table rates it. Bread is a Composition of Meal, Water, Salt and Barm : And from Experiments made at the Workhouse in *March* 1732, it appears that one *third* of the Composition is Water, Salt, and Barm, in Household Bread. That
near

* I am satisfied this Computation of the Meal is not too large ; for the Experiments attended by the Lord Mayor, as also those attended by the Committee of the House of Commons, agreed nearly.

near a *third* is so in Wheaten, and more than a *third* in White; and that the Dough, when by baking, reduced about one *tenth* of the Weight, which went into the Oven, makes Bread sufficiently baked, in the three Kinds. The Baker's Profit is in Truth more than his Allowance at all times; but this Profit is still greater when Corn is dear, than when it is cheap, notwithstanding their Insinuations to the contrary. To explain this more fully.

By Calculations on the Experiments above-mentioned it appears, that 40 Stone of Wheat produce 109lb. of Dough for White Bread, 130lb. for Wheaten, and 371lb. for Household Bread. These Quantities of Dough, when the middle Price (including the Allowance to the Baker) is 1*l.* 11*s.* for the White and Wheaten, and 1*l.* 12*s.* for the Household, produce 21.8 Sixpenny Loaves of White Bread, 17.39 of Wheaten, and 38.44. of Household, which amount to 1*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* to which being added, 1*s.* 6*d.* for the Bran, the whole is Two Pounds and Four Pence, which is 8*s.* 4*d.* above the highest Allowance.

BUT when the Middle Price, (with the Allowance to the Baker) is 1*l.* 19*s.* 0*d.* for the White and Wheaten, and 2*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* for the Household, these respective Quantities of Dough will produce 27.5 White Sixpenny Loaves, 21.89 Wheaten, and 48 Household, or 2*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* to,

to which adding the Bran, the Whole is 2*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* which is 10*s.* 2*d.* above the highest Allowance; and consequently the Baker's Gain in this last Case is 1*s.* 10*d.* above what it is in the first.

THAT they have an Advantage on the Dearness of Corn may further appear, from considering that the Complaints of the Bakers have been always loudest in cheap Seasons: Nor indeed till the present Application, which the Expiration of the former Laws hath made necessary, have I ever heard of a Complaint made by them when Corn was dear.

It is already observed, that there is little in their Allegation of the present Table of Assize being made on the Cast of *English* Corn. But however, supposing it were so, they are in Fact and in Truth sufficiently allowed for it already, as well as for the *beaped* Barrel, by the *Weight*, and the 8*s.* and 9*s.* which were given by the Acts passed in the 7th and 19th of his present Majesty.

THE Bakers had their new Table computed in 1734, by which they were not obliged to bake, by two Stone and a half of Bread, in every Quarter, so much as they are by the established Table. The Parliament then thought proper to keep the old Table, and to give the Bakers an additional Allowance of two Shillings a Quarter. They applied for their new Table again in the

19th, and then got an additional Shilling on the Household. So that these Additions are to be considered as Payment for the Difference between the old and new Tables: and yet now, not content with the Revival of the 8s. and 9s. Allowance, they apply again for the new Table also; which is in other Words, asking a double Payment by a further Allowance of 2s. 6d. a Quarter; that being the present Price of two Stone and a half of Wheat.

THE weekly Consumption of Wheat in *Dublin* (exclusive of what is sold to Mealmen) is 3000 Barrels, or 1500 Quarters (that is) 78000 Quarters a Year. The Allowance for baking this at 8s. 6d. (taking it in a Medium) is 33150l. yearly for the Profit of the Baking Trade in *Dublin*, and yet now they ask an additional Allowance of 9750l. a Year, which in the Whole would amount to 42900l. yearly. This is a large Sum, exclusive of their other Advantages, and it deserves Consideration, that this Load is to be chiefly born by the Poor, as they are the greatest Number of the Inhabitants. But the Bakers have a further Gain; for

THERE was originally only one Assize struck for the Bakers and the Mealmen; and both Branches of the Business might be used by the Bakers. The Middle Price was fixed upon the whole Quantity of Corn sold in the Market. But in the Year 1746, the Act of the 19th Geo. II.

Chap. 17. Provided that no Person being a Baker should at the same Time follow the Occupation of a Mealman; and it also gave a Power to the Magistrate to ascertain the Price of Oatmeal. Thus the Business of Bakers and Mealmen became distinct Occupations; and, in a short Time, distinct Assizes were set for them, though those for the Mealmen have not been very regular. The Mealmen have an Allowance of 4s. on the Quarter. It being alledged that the Mealmen buy a worse Corn than the Bakers, a distinct Account was kept of what was bought by Mealmen, and a middle Price struck upon that Account, which is several Shillings lower than that of the Bakers. And in this Article the Bakers have a large Field for Fraud by secret Trusts between them and the Mealmen. For instance,

SUPPOSE the Baker's Middle Price to be 27. the Quarter, and the Mealman's Middle Price to be 17. 13s. Suppose a Baker buys 20 Quarters, and a Mealman as much, but that this for the Whole, or in Part, is in Trust for the Baker; the Baker making this into Bread, has the Benefit of his own Middle Price, and the Publick is defrauded of the Difference between the Assizes of the two Prices. Here it may be laid down as a general Rule, *that whatever Corn, Meal, or Flower the Baker gets under his Middle Price, is to his Gain, as what he buys above it must be to his Loss. His Profit therefore is to have an high Middle Price, and to get Corn, Meal, and Flower*

*Flower under it: ** and consequently when Corn, Meal, and Flower is cheap, not to bring it into the Assize, as on the other Hand 'tis his Interest to bring it in when dear, in order to raise the Assize. Hence the Baker's Profit is very great by the imported Corn and Flower.—At a Medium for one Year from August 1st 1750 to July 31st 1751 (both inclusive) the Irish Corn, as returned, sold Weekly (exclusive of what was sold to the Mealmen) was 1932 Barrels; the imported Corn, as returned, sold Weekly (exclusive of that sold to Mealmen) was 533 Barrels taking one Week with another for the whole Year: And it appeared on the Face of the Returns, that the Assize was almost always highest when there were any considerable Returns of imported Corn.†

THE Consumption of the Town being 3000 Barrels, and the Total of the Grain returned, as sold, being only 2465, the Remainder being 535 Barrels, must be Corn, Meal, and Flower, not brought into the Assize, which is above a sixth Part of the Consumption. The Flower has not been taken into the Assize for these two Years. The greatest Part of this Flower is imported; for I find that the imported Flower, in the Year ending March last (1751) was one Week with another

B 2

* The Corn used for Household Bread is generally bought under the Middle Price.

† That a great Part of the imported Corn is not brought into the Assize will appear by comparing the Market returns with the Custom-house Books.

ther 471 Barrels, reckoning one hundred and a half to a Barrel. It is well known that neither the best Corn, nor best Flower, are imported to this Market. When this Flower, or Corn, therefore is not brought into the Assize, the Baker gains on it, by its not lowering the Middle Price of the Market, and by his Profit of the Market Middle Price on it, when made into Bread. This is the Case when the Flower is not brought into the Assize at all. When it is brought in at an higher unequal Measure he gains the Assize of that Excess ; as in Case it were brought in by a lower unequal Measure, he must be a loser by the Assize of the Deficiency.

ON the Whole ; as on the One Hand the Bakers are certainly intitled to a reasonable Allowance for their Livelyhood, being an useful Body of Men in the Community, and their Trade being laborious ; so, on the other hand, they have the Publick, and especially the Poor, so much in their Power, that they cannot be too exactly, and too closely guarded by Laws ; nor can the Magistrates of this Town be too vigilant about their Conduct. Their Allowance should be determined for them from fair and accurate Experiments ; the Assize should be fairly struck, in order to which it is necessary, if it be practicable, *that the whole Quantity, as well as all kinds of the Materials of the Bread (Flower as well as Corn and Meal) should be taken into the Assize,* and

and taken in by a just Measure, which will be
 at once edifying and profitable. If they be not
 taken in, the Publick is wronged, or if the Measure
 be unequal, the Publick or the Baker must be
 injured.

A P P E N D I X.

A COPY of the following LETTER to Alderman French, when Lord Mayor, accidentally fell into my Hands, some Time ago. It contains so exact an Account of the Experiments made at the Work-house, which have been mentioned in the foregoing Paper, that I have here added it at large. The Writers absence from Town at this Time, prevented an Application for his leave to publish it; and therefore, his Name is omitted.

My LORD,

PURSUANT to your Lordship's Orders, I went to the Work-house, to receive three Barrels of Wheat, that was bought for a Trial; not thinking it proper to acquiesce in the Market Measure, I caus'd Mr. Scot, one of the Clerks of the Market, who for this Process was appointed to attend me, to measure the said Wheat, by a sealed Barrel, belonging to the Work-house, and to strike the Barrel, in the fairest Method. The several Remainders were laid aside as superfluous, the neat Weight of the three Barrels of Wheat *strike Measure*, was 6 *bun.* 2 *qrs.*

14 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. or in settle Pounds, 742 $\frac{1}{2}$; which is 17 Stone 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, at 14^{lb.} to the Stone, in a Mean to the Barrel.

We went from thence, with the Wheat, to the Mills at *Island-Bridge*, staid the grinding, allowed the Miller 17 Pounds toll for each Barrel; and it being late in the Night, left the Grift, under Lock and Key, in your Lordship's House.

ON Tuesday the 5th Inst. I with Mr. *Pearson* received the Grift, carried it to the Work-house, and weighing it, found there was 681 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds.

Given for toll ——— 51

Loss in drying, &c. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

742 $\frac{1}{2}$

I dress'd for White Bread 94 $\frac{1}{4}$ Pounds.

For Wheaten Bread — 118 $\frac{1}{2}$

For Household Bread — 326 $\frac{1}{2}$

Weight of the Bran — 141 $\frac{1}{2}$

Lost in dressing — 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

681 $\frac{3}{4}$

These several Sorts wrought into Dough weigh'd,

For white Bread, 145 $\frac{1}{2}$ Additi- } 51 Pounds.
on of Weight by wetting, &c. }

For Wheaten Bread, 172½. Ad- }
dition, &c. ——— } 54
For Household Bread, 492½. Ad- }
dition, &c. ——— } 165

PROBABLY the acquired Weight from the Barm, &c. may appear in a clear View, if equal Quantities of the several Quantities of the several Meals are taken, and the Proportions of augmented Weight ; as for Example,

lb.	lb.	oz.	dr.
100 of the White Meal	54	1	6
100 of the Wheaten Meal	45	6	3
100 of the Household Meal	50	8	5

as Wheaten Dough requires to be *tenderer* (which is the Baker's Term for moist) than the Household Dough, and the White *tenderer* than the Wheaten; an Error is very manifest in the work- in the working of the Wheaten Dough, there being 5lb. 2oz. 2dr. less liquid in 100lb. than in the Household Dough : Whereas there ought to have been more.

WHEN Dough is not sufficiently *tender*, the Barm has not Power to ferment, and raise it, being too forcibly resisted by the Toughness of Dough ; and the Bread made of such Dough, will appear close, heavy, and not of a beautiful Colour, nor will the Increase of the Weight in the Bread, from the Meal, be as much, as otherwise it would be.

As

As two Barrels of this Wheat cost 31 Shillings, the other Barrel 15 Shillings, to which being added the 8 Shillings Allowance per Quarter to the Baker, I sized the Weight of a twelve penny Loaf by the Price of the Wheat, at 39 Shillings the Quarter; viz. the Household twelve penny Loaf to weigh 14 Pounds, 4 Ounces, 2 Drachms; the Wheaten twelve penny Loaf, 10 Pounds, 11 Ounces, and 1 Drachm; and the White ditto, 7 Pounds, 2 Ounces, 1 Drachm.

By Mr. *Pearson's* Directions, I allow'd to the Dough of the 12 penny Household Loaf, 1 Pound, 8 Ounces, for loss in baking; to the Wheaten, 1 Pound, and 7 Drachms; to the White 12 Ounces; which proportions are more, than what are allowed in the Workhouse, or what I have experienced in private baking.

According to this Scheme, there were form'd, 18 white 12 penny Loaves and one Peice weighing above three Pounds; — 14 Wheaten 12 penny Loaves, one Piece about 8 Pounds; and 30 Household Twelve-penny Loaves, and two Peices, one weighing about nine Pounds, the other about ten Pounds. Near eight of the Clock at Night, I closed the Mouth of the second, or last Oven, and left Mr. *Pearson* and Mr. *Hawker*, who your Lordship directed to attend me that Day, to see the Loaves drawn out and weigh'd. But Mr. *Pearson* went away a little after I did.

The

The next Morning, Mr. *Hawker* brought me the Weight of the Loaves, in Gross; and in particular; none of each Sort, either held out to the design'd Weight, or agreed with one another; but differ'd more or less, as they were burnt, which most of them were, even to blackness. So that it being impracticable to make up the Account, by the Number of Loaves, I shall do it by subdividing the gross Weights of each Sort.

As the White Bread weighs, $122 \frac{1}{2} \text{ l.}$ it gives 17 twelve-penny Loaves; the Wheaten weighing 144 Pounds, gives 13 twelve-penny Loaves; the Household weighing, $428 \frac{1}{4} \text{ lb.}$ gives thirty twelve-penny Loaves; there are some Pounds of Bread, remaining after this Division, but those I would give in, to avoid a dispute.

	£.	s.	d.
17 Twelve-penny White, 13 ditto Wheaten, and 30 ditto House- hold, amounts to	3	0	0
141 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pounds of Bran, which may well be computed $1 \frac{1}{2}$ Barrel at 1 s. 2 d. is	1	1	9
	3	1	9
Prime Cost of the Wheat accounted at	2	06	6
6 Shill: usual Allowance per Quarter	0	09	0
2 Shill: additional Allowance per Quarter	0	03	0
	2	18	6
	3	s.	3d.

3s. 3d. above the Allowance, or 10s. 2d. per Quarter Allowance to the Baker for Charges and Profit. But suppose care had been taken (not to use a harsher Term) in the heating the Ovens and Baking, it would have turn'd out thus,

	£.	s.	d.
18 Twelve-penny white Loaves } 1 Peice	0	18	5
14 Ditto Wheaten, 1 Peice	0	14	9
31 Ditto Household, 1 Peice	1	11	3½
Bran 141½ Pounds	0	1	9
	3	6	2½

Which is equal to 13s. 1d. ½ per Quarter to the Baker, though the Allowance of Wet, and consequently the Produce of Bread is less than usual.

As the Bakers generally, or rather always exact 20, or 21 Stone to the Barrel, from the Farmer, their Profit exceeds the above mentioned in reciprocal Proportions; this Trial being made by *strike Measure*.

THE common Loss of Dough, well baked into Bread, is 1½lb. or 24oz. but by the burning and standing too long in the over-heated Ovens, I lost

lb.	lb.	oz.	dr.
in 20 of the White Dough	3	1	4
in 20 of the Wheaten Dough	3	4	6
in 20 of the Household Dough	2	9	3

So

So that take it in the General, I lost above double the Weight to common baking; and the Wheaten (which was baked with the Household Bread) though the driest, or least *tender*, by burning, and being over-baked, lost considerably more than the others.

As in this Tryal 94 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of Meal for White, gained 28lb. 4oz. made into Bread; 118lb. 8oz. of Wheaten Flower gain'd 25lb. 8oz. 326 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of Household 101lb. 12oz. the Quantities of Weight gained by 20lb. of the several Meals or Flowers being baked into Bread, are,

lb.	lb. oz. dr.
20 of White Meal, baked in- to Bread, gains	6 0 0 nearly
20 of Wheaten Do. baked into Bread, gains	4 4 2
20 of Household Do. baked into Bread, gains	6 3 1

WHEREAS I apprehend it should be

lb.	lb. oz.
20 of White Meal, baked into Bread, gains	7 9
20 of Wheaten Do. baked into Bread, gains	7 6
20 of Household Do. baked into Bread, gains	7 4

As to the Charge: Mr. *Pearson* assures me, had these three Barrels been brought to a Bake-house duely

duely fitted, two Men would have dress'd the Meal, and have drawn the Bread from the Oven in six Hours ; suppose 8 are allow'd, and though Bakers Journeymen usually work 18 Hours or more in the 24, yet I would estimate the 8 Hours as $\frac{1}{3}$ ds of the Day, their Wages being 3 Shillings per Week, I shall allow as much for their Diet ; Salt is commonly sold for 2s. 4d. the hundred Weight to 2s. 6d. 3 Pounds to 3 Pounds and a half, is generally allowed to a Barrel, and 15 Sheaves of Furze heated the two Ovens, which being Mountain, I estimate at 2 s. 2 d. the Load: these being premis'd, this Account wilt stand thus,

		£.	s.	d.
Labour	—	0	1	4
Salt 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pounds	—	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Furze	—	0	1	4
Barm	—	0	0	8
		0	3	6 $\frac{1}{4}$

Which is 2 s. 4 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per Quarter, certain Charge ; the Remainder is to pay the uncertain Charges of House Rent, wear of Utensils, and the Master Baker.

I beg leave to represent to your Lordship, that in this Affair, I have always had in View a due Sense of the least Abuse of that Confidence you have been pleas'd to put in me. That I was
fully

fully sensible your Lordship's sole Aim, was to arrive at undisguised Truth. That I was acting in very tender Points, the Publick, and a Corporation, who ought to meet with a due return to their Industry and Labour. That to avoid any Imputation of partiality, I have industriously thrown the Cognisance of the material Points upon others: the exact Measurement of the Grain, its absolute Weight, have Mr. Scott, and Mr. Pearson for Witnesses. The Grist never was in my keeping; but if it had, the Diminution of 9 Pounds, three fourths, secures that Part. The Weight of the Bread, of the Bran, have Mr. Hawker, and others, to answer for. I am,

My LORD,

Your Lordship's

March 19,
1732.

Most humble, and

most obedient Servant,

6 DE 58

I have here added two Experiments made before a Committee of the House of Commons in the Year 1733-4.

EXPERIMENT 1.		EXPERIMENT 2.	
Produce of 20 Stone of		Produce of 20 Stone of	
Wheat.		Wheat.	
ft. lb.		ft. lb.	
No. 1—10.	2	No. 1—10.	0
No. 2— 2.	3	No. 3— 3.	7
No. 3— 2.	1	Pollard—1.	0
} Flour.		} Flour	
Bran —4.	3	Bran—4.	2
Toll —1.	0	Toll—1.	0
Waste in		Waste—	5
Grinding	3		
Do. in Bolt-			
ing —	2		
20		20	

F I N I S.